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TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY FUNGI

C. H. KAUFFMAN

The fungous flora of Tennessee and Kentucky has not been studied to the same extent as that of many other states. The main work so far seems to have been limited to the more important disease-producing species on cultivated plants. In addition, collections have been made in a few special groups confined to the eastern mountains. The general flora of the central and western portions of these states remain practically untouched.

During the month of September, 1916, the writer, accompanied by Mr. Frank B. Cotner as assistant, visited two localities. One week was spent at Harlan, Kentucky, and three weeks at Elkmont, Tennessee, in the heart of the western slopes of the Big Smoky Mountains. The latter region is not far remote from the Asheville region of North Carolina where so many eminent mycologists have collected and whose flora is quite well known. Many species were therefore found which are known from the ranges east of the Big Smoky.

The most important condition for the study of the fungous flora of a region is of course the weather. Heavy rains had fallen in Elkmont during July and August, so that the wood-inhabiting fungi were still rather plentiful. The species growing on the ground, however, were not in sufficient abundance to give any satisfactory idea of the flora, as the rains during our stay were few and scattered, and the summer fruiting species had all been stimulated by the heavy rains to early fruiting. The following list of agarics, for example, although not small, represents in each case a small number of individuals collected, giving no hint of the frequency of the species for the region.

Since the larger part of the list below comes from Elkmont, Tennessee, the species from Harlan, Kentucky, will be marked by an asterisk and those common to the two localities by a double asterisk.

PHYCOMYCETES

- **Synchytrium decipiens* Farl. On *Amphicarpaea monoica*.
**Cystopus Convolvulacearum* Otth. On *Ipomoea purpureum*.

ASCOMYCETES

GEOGLOSSACEAE

- Geoglossum difforme* (Fr.) Durand.
Geoglossum fallax Durand.
Geoglossum nigratum Cooke.
Trichoglossum Walteri (Berk.) Durand.
Leotia lubrica Pers.
Leotia stipitata (Bosc.) Schroet.
**Microglossum rufum* (Schw.) Underw.

HELVELLACEAE

- Helvella atra* König.
Helvella lacunosa Afzel.

PEZIZACEAE

- Lachnea hemispherica* (Wigg.) Gill.
Lachnea scutellata Gill.
Macropodia macropus Fuckel.
Plicaria vesiculosa Bull.

HALOTIACEAE

- Chlorosplenium aeruginosum* (Oed.) De Not.
**Chlorosplenium versiforme* De Not.
**Sarcascypha occidentalis* Schw.
**Geopyxis nebulosa* (Cooke) Sacc.

CENANGIACEAE

- ***Sarcosoma carolinianum* Durand. The ascospores of this species are slightly smaller than required, measuring $22-28 \times 10-12 \mu$. It was found several times both on wood and decaying leaves.

HYSTERIACEAE

- **Glonium stellatum* Muhl.

ERYSIPHOCEAE

- Microsphaera Vaccinii* (Schw.) C. & P.

HYPOCREACEAE

- Cordyceps ophioglossoides* Lk.
***Cordyceps militaris* (L.) Lk.
Hypocrea pallida Fr.
Hypocrea patella Cooke & Pk.
Hyphomyces aurantiacum (Pers.) Tul.
***Podostroma alutacea* (Pers.) Atk.
Chromocreopsis cubispora (Ellis & Holw.) Seaver.

Although the plants found differ in size, shape, and habit from the description of the above species it is not different. The stromata are caespitose-connate or confluent, forming tubercular masses 1-1.5 cm. high and as much as 2 cm. broad, empire-yellow (Ridg.) within and without, the parts subpyriform, *i. e.*, narrowed to the base, obtuse-rounded above, glabrous, punctate by the slender projecting dark olive ostioles; asci 8-spored, sp. pt. $50-55 \times 5-6 \mu$; spores cuboidal, $5-6 \times 4-5 \mu$, dark-olive; spore-print blackish-olive. On old logs.

Nectra cinnabarina Fr.

SPHAERIACEAE

Melanomma verrucaris (Fr.) Sacc.

DIATRYPACEAE

**Diatrype stigma* De Not.

**Diatrype virescens* Schw.

**Diatrypella favacea* (Fr.) Nitsche.

VALSACEAE

**Eutypella glandulosa* (Cooke) Ellis.

MELOGRAMMATACEAE

**Valsaria exasperans* (Gerard) Ellis. More properly *Myrmaecium exasperans* (Gerard). Syn: *Diatrype quadrata*, etc.

XYLARIACEAE

**Daldinia concentrica* Ces. & De Not.

Hypoxylon coccinea Bull.

**Hypoxylon cohaerens* Muhl.

**Hypoxylon Howeanum* Pk.

**Hypoxylon rubiginosum* Fr.

Xylaria digitata Grev.

**Xylaria polymorpha* (Schroet.) Grev.

UREDINALES

MELAMPSORACEAE

**Coleosporium Campanulae* (Pers.) Lev. On *Campanula americana*.

Coleosporium inconspicuum (Long) H. & L. On *Coreopsis major*.

Coleosporium Ipomeae (Schw.) Burr.

***Coleosporium Solidaginis* (Schw.) Thüm. On *Solidago* ssp.

***Coleosporium Vernoniae* B. & C. On *Vernonia* sp.

**Pucciniastrum Hydrangeae* (B. & C.) Arth. On *Hydrangea arborescens*.

PUCCINIACEAE

Puccinia atropuncta Pk. & Clint. On *Melanthium parviflorum*.

**Puccinia Circaeae* Pers. On *Circaea intermedia*.

**Puccinia Helianthi* Schw. On *Helianthus microcephalus*.

- **Puccinia Menthae*, forma *americana* Burr. On *Cunila origanoides*.
Puccinia Smilicis Schw. On *Smilax rotundifolia*.
 **Uromyces appendiculata* (Pers.) Lk. On *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
 **Uromyces Euphorbiae* C. & P. On *Euphorbia Preslii*.
 **Uromyces Hyperici* (Schw.) Curt. On *Hypericum* sp.
Uromyces Lespedezae-procumbentis (Schw.) Curt. On *Lespedeza* ssp.

BASIDIOMYCETES

THELEPHORACEAE (*fide* Burt.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>Corticium albulum</i> Atk. & Burt. | * <i>Stereum bicolor</i> Fr. |
| <i>Corticium alutaceum</i> (Schrad.) Brid. | <i>Stereum cinerascens</i> (Schw.). |
| * <i>Corticium polyporideum</i> B. & C. | ** <i>Stereum frustulosum</i> Fr. |
| ** <i>Craterellus odoratus</i> Schw. | <i>Stereum hirsutum</i> Fr. |
| <i>Hymenochaete agglutinans</i> Ell. | * <i>Stereum lobatum</i> Fr. |
| <i>Hymenochaete Curtisii</i> (Berk.). | <i>Stereum ochraceoflavum</i> Schw. |
| ** <i>Hymenochaete tabacina</i> Fr. | ** <i>Stereum rameale</i> Schw. |
| * <i>Hymenochaete purpurea</i> Cooke. | <i>Stereum sanguinolentum</i> Fr. |
| ** <i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i> (Dicks.) | * <i>Stereum sericeum</i> Fr. |
| Lév. | <i>Stereum sulcatum</i> Burt. |
| * <i>Peniophora Allescheri</i> Bres. | <i>Stereum tuberculosum</i> Fr. |
| ** <i>Peniophora cinerea</i> Fr. | <i>Thelephora albidobrunneus</i> Schw. |
| * <i>Peniophora isabellina</i> Burt. | <i>Thelephora humicola</i> Burt. |
| <i>Peniophora velutina</i> (D. C.). | <i>Thelephora regularis</i> Schw. |
| <i>Sebacina incrustans</i> (Pers.) Tul. | * <i>Tremellodendron candidum</i> (Schw.). |
| * <i>Solenia confusa</i> Bres. | |

HYDNACEAE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ** <i>Irpex cinnamomeus</i> Fr. | * <i>Hydnum pulcherrimum</i> B. & C. |
| ** <i>Irpex farinaceus</i> Fr. | <i>Hydnum scrobiculatum</i> Fr. |
| <i>Irpex tulipifera</i> Schw. | <i>Hydnum septentrionale</i> Fr. |
| <i>Hydnum adustum</i> Schw. | <i>Hydnum repandum</i> Fr. |
| <i>Hydnum albidum</i> Pk. | ** <i>Hydnum velutinum</i> Fr. |
| <i>Hydnum coralloides</i> Fr. | <i>Odontia Wrightii</i> B. & C. |
| * <i>Hydnum ferruginosum</i> Fr. | <i>Phlebia albida</i> Fr. |
| ** <i>Hydnum ochraceum</i> Fr. | <i>Phlebia radiata</i> Fr. |
| <i>Hydnum putidum</i> Atk. | |

CLAVARIACEAE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Clavaria asperula</i> Atk. | <i>Clavaria pistillaris</i> Fr. |
| <i>Clavaria curtus</i> Fr. | <i>Clavaria pulchra</i> Pk. |
| ** <i>Clavaria flava</i> Fr. | <i>Clavaria pyxidata</i> Fr. |
| <i>Clavaria fusiformis</i> Fr. | <i>Clavaria rugosa</i> Fr. |
| <i>Clavaria mucida</i> Fr. | ** <i>Clavaria stricta</i> Fr. |

POLYPORACEAE

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Boletus bicolor</i> Pk. | <i>Boletus granulatus</i> Fr. |
| <i>Boletus castaneus</i> Fr. | <i>Boletus luridus</i> Fr. |

- Boletus luteus* Fr.
****Boletus ornatipes** Pk.
Boletus retipes B. & C.
****Fistulina hepatica** Fr.
****Fomes applanatus** Fr.
Fomes conchatus Fr.
****Fomes connatus** Fr.
Fomes fomentarius Fr.
Fomes pinicola Fr.
****Fomes rimosus** Berk.
****Polyporus adustus** Fr.
****Polyporus albellus** Pk.
Polyporus benzoinus Fr.
**Polyporus Berkeleyi* Fr.
**Polyporus caesius* Fr.
Polyporus chioneus Fr.
Polyporus confluens A. & S.
Polyporus cristatus Fr.
****Polyporus cuticularis** Fr.
****Polyporus elegans** Fr.
****Polyporus fissilis** B. & C.
Polyporus floriformis Bres. fide Lloyd.
****Polyporus galactinus** Berk.
****Polyporus gilvus** Fr.
Polyporus guttulatus Pk.
****Polyporus lucidus** Fr.
Polyporus Peckianus B. & C. fide Lloyd.
Polyporus picipes Fr.
****Polyporus Pilotae** Schw.
Polyporus resinosus Fr.
Polyporus semisupinus B. & C.
Polyporus Spraguei B. & C.
Polyporus spumeus Fr.
****Polyporus sulphureus** Fr.
Polystictus barbatus Fr.
Polystictus bififormis Klotsch.
**Polystictus haedinus* Berk. fide Lloyd.
**Polystictus hirsutellus* Schw. fide Lloyd.
- Polystictus hirsutus* Fr.
****Polystictus pergamenus** Fr.
****Polystictus sanguineus** Fr.
Polystictus velutinus Fr.
**Polystictus versicolor* Fr.
**Porothelium fimbriatum* Fr.
Poria attenuata Pk.
Poria ambigua Bres.
Poria betulina (Murr.).
****Poria cinerea** Schw.
****Poria ferruginosa** Fr.
Poria medullae-panis Fr.
Poria nitida Fr.
Poria pulchella Pk.
Poria purpurea Fr.
Poria semitincta Pk.
****Poria subacida** Pk.
Poria sulphurella Pk. fide Lloyd.
Poria undata (Pers.) fide Lloyd.
Poria vaporarius Fr.
Poria vitellina Schw. fide Lloyd.
Poria vulgaris Fr.
Poria Xantha Fr.
Poria spp.
***Gloeoporus dichrous** (Fr.).
Trametes carnea Cooke.
***Trametes mollis** Fr.
Trametes robiniophila Murr.
***Trametes sepium** Fr.
***Trametes serpens** Fr.
***Daedalea ambigua** Berk.
****Daedalea confragosa** Fr.
***Daedalea unicolor** Fr.
****Favolus europaeus** Fr.
***Favolus Rhypidium** Berk.
Merulius corium Fr.
Merulius molluscus Fr.
Merulius rubellus Pk.
Merulius tremellosus Fr.
Merulius subaurantiacus Pk.
****Lenzites betulina** Fr.
****Lenzites sepiaria** Fr.
****Lenzites vialis** Pk.

AGARICACEAE

- **Amanita flavoconia** Atk.
Amanita mappa Fr.
Amanita muscaria Fr.
- *Amanita rubescens** Fr.
Amanita solitaria Fr.
Amanita tomentella Kromb.

*****Amanita verna* Fr.**

Amanitopsis vaginata Roze.

Amanitopsis farinosa Schw.

Armillaria mellea Fr.

****Collybia abundans* Pk.**

Collybia butyracea Fr.

****Collybia confluens* Fr.**

Collybia conigenoides Ellis. This is apparently a good species. Bresadola in Fung. Trid. II. p. 48 and 86, gives spore measurements of *C. esculenta* Wulf. and *C. conigena* Pers. as oblong, $6-8 \times 3-4 \mu$. The Tennessee species is quite common on fallen and old Magnolia cones. Pileus 6-12 mm. broad, whitish or "cinnamon-buff" (Ridg.), striate; gills adnexed, close; stems elongated where they arise from buried cones, and hairy as in *C. conigena*, almost filiform, toughish and flexuous; spores ovoid, white in mass, smooth, $4-5.5 \times 3 \mu$; cystidia ventricose, scattered on sides of gills, $45-55 \times 12-15 \mu$, more abundant and flask-shaped on the edges, causing the pruinosity of the gills.

Cantherellus cinnabarinus Schw.

*****Cantherellus cibarius* Fr.**

Cantherellus floccosus Schw.

Cantherellus tubaeformis Fr.

Clitocybe cyathiformis Fr.

Clitocybe ectypoides Pk.

Clitocybe illudens Schw.

Clitocybe laccata Fr.

Clitocybe ochropurpurea B. & C.

Clitocybe piceina Pk.

Cortinarius alboviolaceus Fr.

Claudopus variabilis Fr. In exact agreement with the description of Fries. *C. depulens* has angular spores, but Ricken seems to have confused the two species. Spores $10-12 \times 5-6 \mu$, ellipsoid.

Clitopilus abortivus Fr.

Clitopilus orcella Fr.

Entoloma clypeatum Fr.

Entoloma griseum Pk.

Entoloma sericellum Fr.

Entoloma sericatum Britz.

Entoloma speculum Fr.

Hebeloma crustuliniforme Fr.

Hygrophorus ceraceus Fr.

Hygrophorus chlorophanus Fr.

*****Hygrophorus marginatus* Pk.**

Hygrophorus miniatus Fr. and var. *squamulosus* Pk.

Hygrophorus Peckii Atk.

Hygrophorus pratensis Fr.

Hygrophorus psittacinus Fr.

*****Hypholoma capnoides* Fr. var. *alleghaniensis* var. nov.**

Inocybe Cookei Bres.

Collybia dryophila Fr.

Collybia familia Pk.

*****Collybia myriadophylla* Pk.**

*****Collybia platyphylla* Fr.**

*****Collybia radicata* Fr.**

Collybia strictipes Pk.

****Collybia zonata* Pk.**

Cortinarius bolaris Fr.

Cortinarius corruscans Fr.

Cortinarius flavifolius Pk.

Cortinarius infractus Fr.

Cortinarius hemitrichus Fr.

Cortinarius largus Fr.

Cortinarius lilacinus Pk.

Cortinarius rigens Fr.

Cortinarius torvus Fr.

Crepidotus applanatus Fr.

- Inocybe destrecta* Fr.
Inocybe geophila Fr.
Inocybe pallidipes E. & E.
Inocybe praetervisa Quél.
Inocybe rimosa Fr.
Inocybe subochracea var. *Burtii* Pk.
Inocybe trechispora Berk.
Lactarius alpinus Pk.
Lactarius cinereus Pk.
***Lactarius corrugis* Pk.
***Lactarius griseus* Pk.
Lactarius lignyotus Fr.
***Lactarius piperatus* Fr.
Lactarius Peckii Burl.
Lactarius subdulcis Fr.
Lactarius subpurpureus Fr.
Lactarius theiogalus Fr.
Lactarius trivialis Fr.
Lactarius volemus Fr.
Lepiota acutaesquamosa Fr.
Lepiota adnatifolia Pk.
Lepiota asperula Atk.
**Lepiota cepaestipes* Fr.
Lepiota clypeolaria Fr.
Lepiota granosa Morg.
Leptonia lampropoda Fr.
**Marasmius resinosus* Fr.
***Marasmius siccus* Schw.
Mycena cohaerens Fr.
Mycena epipterygia Fr.
**Mycena Leaiana* B. & C.
Mycena sanguinolenta Fr.
Nolanea dysthales (Pk.).
***Panus angustatus* Berk.
***Panus stipticus* Fr.
Panaeolus solidipes Pk.
***Paxillus corrugatus* Atk.
Paxillus panuoides Fr.
Paxillus rhodoxanthus Schw.
Pholiota aggericola Pk.
Pholiota flammans Fr.
Pholiota lutea Pk.
***Pholiota squarrosoides* Pk.
**Pleurotus applicatus* Fr.
***Pleurotus sapidus* Fr.
***Pluteus cervinus* Fr.
Pluteus nanus Fr.
***Psalliotia placomyces* Pk.
***Psathyrella disseminata* Fr.
Russula delicata Fr.
***Russula emetica* Fr.
***Russula fragilis* Fr.
Russula foetens Fr.
Russula flavida Frost.
Russula flava Romell.
Russula ochrophylla Pk.
Russula squalida Pk.
**Russula uncialis* Pk.
Russula variata Banning.
Russula virescens Fr.

***Russula ochroleuroides* sp. nov.**

Pileus 6-12 cm. broad, large, rigid, convex, soon expanded plane, varying straw-yellow to pale-ochraceous, usually dull-ocher to reddish-ocher toward center, pellicle adnate, soon dry and pulverulent to subrimose, even on the obtuse margin; flesh thick, compact, white, unchanging or slightly sordid in age; gills adnexed or free, rather narrow, rounded and broader in front, white or whitish, close to subdistant, shorter ones intermingled, often forked behind, intervenous; stem 4-6 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. thick, short, rigid, equal or tapering slightly downward, white, glabrous or subpruinose, spongy-solid; spores even or minutely rough, 7-9 μ (incl. apiculus), white in mass; cystidia very few; basidia about 40 \times 9 μ ; taste tardily and slightly bitterish-acrid to disagreeably bitter; odor faintly aromatic or none.

Gregarious, on the ground in woods of deciduous trees. Infrequent. Elkmont, Tennessee, and Ann Arbor, Michigan. This seems to be a rather rare species and was found only three times. Although similar to *R. ochroleuca* in colors, it departs widely by belonging to the Rigidæ, near *R. virescens*.

***Schizophyllum commune* Fr.

***Stropharia caesiospora* sp. nov.**

Pileus 4-9 cm. broad, convex, obtuse, chamois to honey-yellow (Ridg.), subviscid, even, firm or slightly elastic, margin somewhat crenate-lobed; flesh white, rather thick and compact, thin on margin; gills crowded, narrow, adnexed-emarginate, at length rounded behind, heterophyllous, drab to hair-brown or ashy-gray; stem 4-9 cm. long, equal or slightly bulbous at the base, whitish, 6-12 mm. thick, slightly lacerate above the annulus, stuffed to solid, fibrillose-glabrescent; annulus persistent, membranous, flocculose below, striate-ridged above, becoming gray from the spores; spores minute, $5-6 \times 3-4 \mu$, ovoid, smooth, tinged purplish-cinereous under microscope, ashy in mass with a tint of purple; cystidia none, except few, inflated, sterile cells on edge of gills; odor slight.

Gregarious, on the ground among debris in chestnut and conifer mixed woods, Elkmont, Tennessee, September, 1916. The color of the half-mature gills is similar to that of *S. depilata* Fr., but paler. The annulus has the markings of *S. coronilla* Fr. and of *S. bilamellata* Pk., which differ in spore-size. It is near to the description of *S. obdurata*, which Ricken considers identical with *S. coronilla*. It was found a number of times.

Tricholoma album Fr.

Tricholoma sejunctum Fr.

Tricholoma personatum Fr.

Tricholoma sulphureum Fr.

Tricholoma rutilans Fr.

TREMELLALES

Tremella albida Huds.

Calocera viscosa Fr.

Tremellodon gelatinosum Fr.

GASTEROMYCETES

Astraeus stellatus (Scop.) E. Fischer

Lycoperdon gemmatum Batsch.

Calostoma cinnabarinus Desv.

Lycoperdon pyriforme (Schoeff.) Fr.

Calvatia cyathiforme (Bosc).

***Lycoperdon subincarnatum* Pk.

Cyathus striatus (Huds.) Hoff.

Scleroderma Geaster Fr.

**Geaster triplex* Jung.

**Scleroderma tenerum* Berk.

Geaster saccatus Fr.

***Scleroderma vulgare* Fr.

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